THE recently adopted regul the State Department requiring Consular officials abroad to report upon the trade, manufactures and varied industries of the places to which they are accredited has resulted in the compilation of some interesting information. The following paragraphs are from the refollowing paragraphs are from the report on Japan:

It is now nearly a quarter of a century since Perry opened the sealed gateways of Japan to the commerce and travel of the world. The unique civilization of an island empire, with an area of 150,000 square miles and more than 35,000,000 of people, was then first presented to modern times for study and investiga-tion. Since that time libraries of books and pamphlets and volumes of letters have been written upon every phase of that civilization, except the status and condition of the laborer. Of the importance and power of 35,000,000 of people as added factors in the products of the

world there can be no question.

All buildings, or nearly all, are one-story and, compared to those of America and Europe, small. But the reader must bear in mind that the requirements of this Oriental civilization are less than with us. A laborer's house here will at most have no more than four little rooms. Generally there is one main room, which serves as a sitting, dining and sleeping room, and in addition a small nook for cooking and another for bathing. That the uses of one room for the purposes of eating, sitting and sleeping may be understood, it should be explained that the rooms are covered with clean soft mats, upon which no boot or shoe ever treads. When meals are served small tables not more than one foot high are used, and the family sit on the floor like tailors on their benches. When the meal is finished the table is removed and the room is ready for a sitting-room, the mats serv-ing as seats. At night cotton comfort-ers are brought from a small clothespress and spread on the mats, and lo! a sleeping chamber. Thus, much of the room required by a laborer of our Western civilization is saved. A Japanese laborer's house with three rooms can be built for from 25 to 200 yen. And the furniture, including matting and sliding partitions, will not exceed 50 yen. A yen is about equal to our dollar. The house, by reason of non-use by the people of boots and shoes, is neat and lean. The bath, found in almost every laborer's house, is in daily use, and cheap and small as the house is it is comfortable. None of the houses are built with a view to ventilation or warmth, the partitions and sides being of paper, protected in cold weather or storms by strong wooden shutters. The vast majority of the houses are thatched, and therefore stove-pipes and chimneys are impossible. In fact, there are no stoves or grates in Japan. In villages and towns the house is warmed, if at all, by a small fire-box filled with charcoal, but more generally by a square zine or cop-per-lined fire-place, sunk in the middle of the floor, in which wood is burned, the smoke from which arises and escapes through a hole in the roof. But little heat is generated in this way, and much discomfort from the smoke is experienced, and diseases of the eye are preva-lent. As a rule the principal protection from cold is by additional padded clothing. The laborer, however, suffers in the three winter months, when, although in many parts of the Empire the thermometer does not mark very low, the cold storms of snow and rain are exceedingly uncomfortable. The drainage from sinks and cess-pools in the vicinity of tenements is as a rule extremely de fective, and is doubtless a powerful

agent in producing epidemic diseases.

The houses of cities seem to be less crowded than those of the poorer rural districts. All labor on the farm is, to the present time, mere handiwork. A plow is seldom seen. Sometimes in the lowland rice-fields an implement five feet in length, with a wooden cross-piece and depending iron teeth twenty inches in length set four or five inches apart, is used with a horse as a pulverizer of the soil, after the latter has been thoroughly dug up and worked over with a mattock. Ninety-nine per cent., however, of all labor is still manual. In 1878 the number of farmers out of a population of 35,000,000 was something over 15,-500,000, of which over 7,000,000 were women; but as a large number of these latter, including the old and young, are engaged in household duties, spinning, weaving, making clothing, etc., there were probably not more than 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 women employed in field work. The area of land in actual culti-vation in the whole empire in 1875 was about 12,000,000 acres, so that to the actual farming population there were only three-quarters of an acre per head. The tillage is of the most thorough order. The crops are invariably raised each year, so that the producing capaci-ty of the area cultivated is double that of the number of acres named. The wages of an able-bodied farm hand are about \$35 per year with board, and without board \$50. Per day, with board, it will not average more than fifteen to twenty cents. Female labor is much cheaper. To do work in a house or on a farm, stout, healthy women are employed at from \$8 to \$10 a year with food, and without food from \$25 to \$30, and by the day at from ten to fifteen cents a day. The number of hours of labor will not average more than nine, and probably not more than eight. — Washington Cor. Cleveland Leader.

Gems.

JEWELS in heraldry represent colors. The topaz represents or (gold) or the planet Sol.

The pearl or crystal represents argent (silver) or the planet Luna. The ruby represents gules (red) or the planet Mars.

The sapphire represents azure (blue) or the planet Jupiter. The diamond represents sable (black)

or the planet Saturn.

The emerald represents vert (green) or the planet Venus.

The amethyst represents purpure (purple) or the planet Mercury.

And now that you have had a glimpse of jewels, I think it is time to lock up

THE laboring classes of Switzerland are out of work, and are much dis-

HOME AND PARM.

PARAFFINE OIL on whetstones is superior to any other liquid, and will keep the stone in better order.

In some recent experiments at Paris the fumes of burning coffee were shown to have a disinfecting power quite re-

CHILDREN'S PLUM PUDDING .- Halfpound raisins, half-pound chopped cur-rants, half-pound suet, one pound bread soaked in milk, beaten smooth, quarter pound flour, two ounces candied peel, half-pound sugar, little spice, pinch salt; boil six hours or less, according to

DRESSING FOR ROAST TURKEY .- TWO onions, five ounces of soaked and squeezed bread, eight or ten sage leaves, an ounce of butter, one egg, a small piece of pork minced and pepper and salt to taste. Mince the onions and fry them before adding to the other ingredients. Some chopped celery is always a good addition.

a good addition.

CORN-BREAD.—Mix together half a pound each of sugar and prepared flour, one and a half pounds of Indian-meal, two ounces of butter, melted, four eggs, and three pints of milk; put the batter into a hot buttered pan, and bake it half an hour in a quick oven, but do not burn it. If prepared flour is not on hand use the ordinary kind, either with baking powder or cream of tartar and soda.

TO REPAIR CRACKED HOOF .-Cracked hoof may be cured by cleaning out the crack and filling it with gutta percha dissolved in naphtha or benzine. Then secure the edges of the crack by clasps made of pieces of horse-shoe nail hooked into the hoof on each side of the crack, by which it is prevented from opening. Then burn the hoof a little at the upper end of the crack and across it to prevent the split from extending up-ward.—N. Y. Times.

KEEPING PLANTS.—When frost come and you are afraid that the fire may get and you are afraid that the nre may get low, and your plants get nipped, just get a lantern and some good oil, fix your lantern nicely, and it will burn all night, and by placing it under your flower-shelf you will be pleased to find how afaly your plants get along. I have safely your plants get along. I have tried this for some years, and find that the heat from a common railroad lantern will protect quite a quantity of plants if the lantern is placed among or under the plants .- Inter-Ocean.

POTATOES in the raw state ought never to be given to any animal, with the exception of sheep and geese. It is said a goose will thrive better, and the fiesh will be more gratefully flavored, upon raw potatoes sliced than upon any other article, while sheep—and old sheep particularly—will more speedily thrive on raw potatoes than on turnips; but, especially in the beginning, raw potatoes will scour cattle and horses, and not unfrequently cause death, while there is no danger from either boiled or steamed potatoes.—Stockman.

A CHEAP AND EFFECTUAL DISIN-FECTANT.—Half a drachm of nitrate of lead dissolved in a pint of boiling water; this solution to be poured into a bucketful of cold water, in which are dissolved two drachms of common salt. Some of this solution occasionally poured into the sinks and vaults about the premises, will soon purify the place from any de-leterious emanations; and cloths dipped in the solution and wrung out and hung on lines about the rooms will keep the atmosphere of even a hospital ward sweet and healthy. Its action on clothes or furniture is perfectly harmless.-Boston Transcript.

A USEFUL TABLE.—The following ta ble will help farmers to be accurate in measuring things: 5 yards wide by 968 yards long, 1 acre; 10 yards wide by 484 yards long, 1 acre; 20 yards wide by 252 yards long, 1 acre; 40 yards wide by 121 yards long, 1 acre; 70 yards wide by 69 yards long, 1 acre; 80 yards wide by 60 yards long, 1 acre; 60 feet wide by 726 feet long, 1 acre; 110 feet wide by 369 feet long, 1 acre; 120 feet wide by 368 feet long, 1 acre; long, 1 acre: 220 feet wide by 198 feet long, 1 acre; 240 feet wide by 181 feet long, 1 acre; 440 feet wide by 99 feet long, 1 acre. A box 24x16 inches, 22 inches deep, holds 1 barrel; a box 16x16 inches, 8 inches deep, holds 1 bushel; a box 8 1-2x8 1-2 inches, 8 inches deep, holds 1 peck; a box 4x4 inches, 4 1-2 inches deep, holds

Best Method of Preserving Posts.

REFERRING to the well-known methods of preserving posts and poles which are partly imbedded in the earth, by charring and coating with tar, the Scientific American says these methods are only effective when both are applied. Should the poles only be charred, without the subsequent treatment with tar, the charred formation on the surface would only act as an absorber of the moisture and, if anything hasten the de-cay. By applying a coating of tar, ac-cording to the same authority, the tar would only form a casing about the wood, nor could it penetrate to the depths which the absorbing properties of the charcoal surface would insure.

Wood that is exposed to the action of water or let into the ground should first be charred and then, before it has entirely cooled, be treated with tar until the wood is thoroughly impregnated, says the journal in question. The acetic acid and oils contained in the tar are evaporated by the heat and only the resin left behind, which penetrates the pores of the wood and forms an air-tight and water-proof envelope. It is important to impregnate the posts a little above the line of exposure, for here it is that the action of decay affects the wood first and where the break always occurwhen removed from the earth or strained

In speaking of the adaptability of various sections of the United States for goat-raising, many people appear to have an idea that the Angora and Cashmere goats are identical. They are as distinct as the Merino is from the Leicester sheep. The Cashmere is valued for the production of a small quantity of for the production of a small quantity of extremely fine wool, which grows at the roots of the long, coarse hair with which the animal is covered, while the great value of the Angora is found in the high quality of its fleece, sometimes called mohair. Cashmeres are found on the slopes of the Himalayas and in the valley of the Thibet and Cashmere; Angoras come originally from the Angoras come originally from the neighborhood of Angora, in Asia Minor.

Poultry Houses.

THE style and finish of the buildings intended for poultry depend much on the purse and taste of the owner. Comfort of the occupants should not be sac-rificed, for without being comfortable the hens can not long remain in profit. Avoid low or damp localities, as this Avoid low or damp localities, as this gives roup, or brings on a low state of health, which invites disease, or results in leg weakness and emaciated birds, the progeny of which will be victims of the gapes, pip and similar diseases. The location should be on dry upland, gravelly soil, and be well drained. Fowls can endure much cold without carious in iny soil, and be wen urames. endure much cold without serious injury, endure much cold without serious injury, providing it be dry. The floor should not be of brick or cemented, but if a solid flooring be required, it may be paved with cobble-stones, deeply imbedded in gravel, and loose gravel or sand scattered over the surface, which can be removed once or twice a year and replaced by fresh. Over this, air-slaked lime may be scattered liberally, or wood ashes. If coal ashes be supplied, wood ashes. If coal ashes be supp place them in a box in one corner of the room. The box should be deep, that the fowls may not scratch them out over Fowls when confined are the floor. fond of scratching and picking among coal ashes. In them they find something that assists in the digestion of their food, while also finding employ-

The building should not be high lofty, unless two-story. Eight feet at the peak is sufficient for all ordinary purposes, and should gradually slope down at the back or north end to about four feet. Here should be the roosts The southern portion should be perhaps about five feet erect, and the glass win-dows inclined from this to meet the rafters at the peak. This plan gives the sun-rays directly on the ground floor. and on sunny days creates a great deal of warmth, if the building be made airor warmin, it the building be made air-tight, 'or as nearly as can be, with matched or battened boards, or what is still better, lathed and plastered. This warmth will be retained well throughout the night. The advantage of low roosts, close to the roof, is obvious. It is good for heavy breeds as well as light.

-Harry Wright, of Detroit, received a letter from his sweetheart remonstrat ing with him for drunkenness. She said:
"Do for my sake take a different course.
Now, Harry, if I had some habit of very bad fault which injured my body and bad fault which injured my body and soul (I have lots, but none like that), and you were all the time telling me to give it up, I would do it. Even if I never cared for you I could do it for myself. So this night, Harry, ask God to give you strength to not give in to temptation; ask earnestly and you will see how much better you are. You know that I way for you every day and see how much better you are. You know that I pray for you every day and at all times, so for my sake try to do better, for God's sake. I hope when I hear from you again you will be better, and not have tasted any liquor, only for medicine, from the time you get this letter, and tell me the truth." The letter moved him but not to reform Hassey. moved him, but not to reform. He committed suicide.

—An ingenious Frenchman has devised a game for facilitating the study of geography by children. It consists of a large planisphere map of the globe, accompanied by numerous objects representing animals, plants, flags, costumes, towns and landscapes. These objects, of painted cardboard, stand upright when the small inscription accompanies. right when the small inscription accom-panying them is folded back; and each one bears, moreover, a number corresponding to one on the map. Placing each in the proper position, the child quickly becomes familiar with the subject illustrated; if it be a plant, he knows the place which produces it and its use; if a town, he knows its population, position, etc. The new game has received the approval of the Paris Society of

—A number of the mining parties re-cently organized for developing the coping from Big Wichita section, report rich findings, the average digging being over five hundred pounds of ore daily per man. The mineral is being shipped to Chicago.

-He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will see the defect when the weaving of a life-time is unrolled.

-Man wastes his mornings in antici pating his afternoons, and wastes his afternoons in regretting his mornings.

-He who shows kindness toward animals will display the same characteristics toward his fellow men.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, January 22, 1881. CATTLE—Native Steers..... 88 25 @ 19 50

•	COTTON—Middling	\$9.20	ē	111%	and finish.
. 1	FLOUR-Good to Choice	4 60			Engress of and Hea
1	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	1 18			gain ever offered. Hes By plated; fancy h Agents' sales are eno
1	No. 2 Spring	1 13			Agents' sales are eno
9	CORN-No.2	53		56	Boys, now is your ca
,	OATS-Western Mixed	43		45	Own a spendid Revol Own. To introduce rapidly we will send pr for 60 cts. each; 2 for 81 each. "Wonderfully of 2,000 sold in Chicago.
-	PORK-Standard Mess	13 25			rapidly we will send pr
	ST. LOUIS.		100		for 60 cts. each; 2 for \$1
ı	COTTON-Middling		a	1134	apple. Wonderfully
4	BEEVES-Choice	4 75		5 50	2,000 sold in Chicago, York: Agents wanted. days. Order at core, persers Fire-Arms, 561
J	Fair to Good	4 35		4 73	days. Order at own,
3	Native Cows	2 00		3 25	porters Fire-Arms, 56
я	Texas Steers	2 00		4 00	
1	HOGS-Common to Select	4 00		5 00	
9	SHEEP-Fair to Choice	4 50		5 00	400
И	FLOUR-XXX to Choice	4 35	0	5 00	HOST
	WHEAT-No. 2 Winter	1 01		1 01%	MIIO.
	No. 3 "	92	-	92%	The CE
	CORN-No. 2 Mixed	41		41%	
	OATS-No. 2. RYE-No. 2.	32		3254	
╗	RYE-No. 2	88		89	
а	TOBACCO-Dark Lugs	3 75		4 00	
Ы	Medium Dark Leaf	6 00	a	7 00	
1	HAY-Choice Timothy	16 00		16 50	39
3	BUTTER-Choice Dairy	23	e	- 24	200
1	EGGS-Choice	36	a	37	
8	PORK-Standard Mess	13 00		13 25	
	BACON-Clear Rib	07	% @	07%	
a	LARD—Prime Steam WOOL—Tub-washed, Med'm		46	08%	A STATE OF THE STA
9	WOOL-Tub-washed, Med'm	43		44	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
8	Unwantiet.	27	e	28	
ĕ	CHICAGO.				
1	CATTLE-Native Steers	5 25 5 00	8	5 75	
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1	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	97	ě	98	4
1	No. 2 Spring	98	ě	98.4	-
1	CORN-No.2	36	ĕ	3634	
4	OATS-No. 2	31	ĕ	3114	
J	RYE	88	a	89	81
1	PORK-New Mess	13 35	ě	13 40	
4	KANSAS CITY		7		
1	CATTLE-Native Steers	3 85	-	4 85	
9	Native Cows	2 50	ē	3 25	
1	HOGS-Sales at	4 60	ě	4 70	
1	WHEAT-No. 2	87	ě	88	
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1	NEW ORLEAN		-		ically used by a billou
1	FLOUR-High Grades	5 25		695	since the brain sympe
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1	HAY-Choice	95 50		27 50	ters, mental despond
J	PORK-Mess			14 00	ment (lasppears.
1	BACON-Clear Rib	08		0814	For sale by
1	COTTON-Middling			1136	

Ws sometimes hear it sneeringly said: That man's father was a boot-black; or that lady's mother was a washerwoman. The sneers, of course, are directed against those who are trying to make some figure in the world.
Would it not be well for us all to put
on the robes of humility? The an-

Health Monthly for January. -

—A Sunday-school Superintendent who was in the habit of using the black

board after the most approved methods, one day found the following on the blackboard. The caligraphy will have to be imagined: PLEES Mr. SUPERINTENENT DON'T FIRE OFF STORIES EVEY

SUNDAY AT Us boys wiTh an awful Exampul of a bad Boy in each of

GIV US A REST! IV IT TO THE GIRLS. O SLOW.

The ancients believed that emeralds

ngraving some astrological device upon

tried to stop a runaway horse by taking hold of a wheel of the carriage. When

he stopped revolving he wasn't any bet-ter looking than he was before, but he

[Walla Walla Watchman.]

to the report of the same published in a La

Grange paper, reference was made to the

many painful diseases to which mankind is

subject. We refer to the above as showing

how strong a hold the Old German Remedy

"AGENTS are not angels," says Dr. Hep-worth. He means land agents; of course book agents and lightning-rod agents are angels.—Boston Courier.

(Danville (III.) News.)

its valuable qualities, said to a New repre-sentative: I have used St. Jacobs Oil in my

family and recommend it to my acquaint-ances. It has always given the rest satisfac-

The Greatest Blessing.

tion, and is truly a wonderful remedy.

JOHN STRIN, Esq , City Brower, referring to

for Rheumatism has on the experience ar

good wishes of the great public

omenal efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil in the

Wise Words of a Willing Witness. At the close of a mass meeting, according

knew more.

A Bay City (Mich.) philosopher

would it not be well for us all to put on the robes of humility? The ancestry of the whole human family were only savages. The ancestral beginning of every one of us was hardly worth bragging about, and what is worse, we greatly fear, that our posterity a thousand years from now will be heartily ashamed of us.—Dr. Foole's Health Monthly for January. IN MISSOURI.

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-MRS. POTTS'=-Cold-Handle Sad Iron

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BURNETT'S OURES BALDHESS

A young lawyer wished to cite an authority on a case he was conducting, and not being able to remember it, his opponent wittily remarked, "Though lost to cite, to memory

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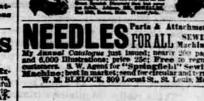
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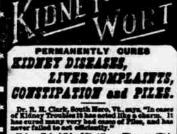
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